विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा मांगे गये तथा उन्हें मंजूर किये गये छोटी अवधि के ऋणों का ब्यौरा अनुपत्र में दिया गया है (देखिए परिशिष्ट 149, अनुपत्र सं. 140)। बजट व्यवस्था में कमी के कारण राज्यों को उनकी मांगों के अनुसार छोटी अवधि के ऋण नहीं दिये जा सके।

भवन निर्माताओं द्वारा खरीदी गई भूमि की कीमत की अदायगी न किया जाना

*326. **श्री राम जेटमलानी :**

सरदार जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा :

क्या शहरी विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :–

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली स्थित अनेक व्यापारिक भवन निर्माताओं ने उनके द्वारा नीलामी में खरीदी गई भूमि की धनराशि अभी तक दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को अदा नहीं की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भवन निर्माताओं के नाम क्या हैं तथा इस समय उनके नाम कितनी-कितनी राशि बकाया है;

(ग) अभी तक इस राशि को उनसे प्राप्त न कर पाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार बकाया राशि के प्राप्त न होने के कारण भूमि का आवंटन रद्द करने का विचार रखती है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उनके साथ इस प्रकार की नरमी बरतने के क्या कारण हैं;

शहरी विकास मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई) : (क) से (ङ) कुल मिलाकर ऐसे 12 मामले हैं, एक मामले में बोली निरस्त की गई थी, धरोहर राशि जब्त कर ली गई तथा प्लाट को पुनः आवंटित किया गया था। दो मामलों में पार्टियों द्वारा प्रीमियम का शेष 75 प्रतिशत का भुगतान न करने के कारण बोली को निरस्त करने का निर्णय लिया गया। दोनों ही पार्टियां न्यायालय की शरण में गई और ये मामले न्यायाधीन हैं। दो और मामले विभिन्न आधारों पर न्यायाधीन हैं। छठे मामले में निर्माता शेष राशि का ब्याज सहित भुगतान करने को तैयार है बशर्ते उसे 1980 में नीलामी के समय दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अधिसूचित शर्तों के अनुसार भवन निर्माण करने की अनुमति दी जाए। लेकिन फरवरी, 1988 में सरकार द्वारा इस मामले में जारी किए गए मार्गनिर्देशनों के अनुसार इन शर्तों पर भवन निर्माण अनुमेय नहीं है। मामलों के इस पहलू की दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्माता के साथ जांच की जा रही है। प्रीमियम की शेष राशि के भुगतान की अन्तिम तारीख में छूट तथा उन शर्तों के मूल प्रश्न पर शेष 6 मामले विचाराधीन हैं जिनपर इस प्रकार की छूट दी जानी चाहिए।

2. लम्बित कुल 11 मामलों में से केवल तीन मामलों में भूमि का कब्जा दिया गया है। इन सभी तीनों मामलों में प्रीमियम का 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक प्राप्त हो गया है तथा ब्याज सहित शेष राशि बैंक गारन्टी समर्थित है।

Criteria for granting a Licence to start a sugar factory in Maharashtra

*328. SHRIMATI SUDHA VIJAY JOSHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria for granting a licence to start a Sugra factory in Maharashtra;

(b) whether any relaxation has been given in the above criteria; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) Industrial licences for startin new sugar factories in the country including the State of Maharashtra are being granted is accorrance with the guidelines issued *vide* press Note No. 1 (1987-series) dated 2.1.1987 by the Ministery of Industry (Deptt. of I. D.). A copy of the press note is attached as Statement. (*See* below).

(b) No, sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Ministry of Industry

Department of Industrial Development
PRESS NOTE NO. 1 (1987 series)
Sub:—Guidelines for licensing of new and expansion of existing sugar factories during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Government have decided to grant Industrial Licenses under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the establishment and expansion of sugarfactories in areas of assured sugarcance availability with potential for further development of sugarcane.

2. The board guidelines that will be followed in this regard are as under:—

(1) The Policy followed during the Sixth Plan Plan period viz. grant of licences for the establishment of new sugar factories in the Cooperative Sector followed by the Public Sector will costinue in the Seventh Plan. However, in areas where proposals from these two sectors are not received, the proposals from the private sector would be considered.

(2) The basic criterion for establishment of a new sugar unit would be the adequate availability of sugar cane in a compact area arousd the proposed factory site. The potential for came cultivator would be only an additional factor.

(3) Where there are a large number of sugar factories located in one district, State Governments should make proper zoning of sugar cane areas for each existing sugar factory before a request for expanding the capacity of any existing factory or installation of any new sugar factory in that district is considered. State Governments have been delegated with powers to regulate reservation of such areas under the Sugar Cane (Control) Order, 1966.

(b) To ensure supply of adequate availability of sugar cane for existing capacity as well as for future expansion, no licence would normally be granted for the establishment of new sugar factories within a radius of 40 kilometers of an existing unit.

(5) In regard to the initial licensed capacity of new sugar units and expansion of existing units to be licensed during the Seventh Plan Period, the new units would be licenced for an initial capacity of 2500 TGD and expansion of existing units would be allowed upto 3500 TCD subject, however, to the availability of adequate sugar cane.

Expansion of capacity of existing units would be permitted upto a maximum of T.C.D. provided that the additional requirements of sugar cane above 3500 T.C.D. accrue through increased productivity and not be expansion of area under sugar cane.

(6) Licensing of new sugar units in backward area will be given priority subject to adequate availability of sugar cane and techno economic viability.

(7) Industrial licence applications for the establishment of new sugar factories as well as expansion of existing units should be submitted to the State Government for onward trassmission to the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Department of Industrial Development. The State Government, while forwarding the applications, should give their specific recommendations alongwith clear and comprehensive

details of sugar cane availability position in the proposed factory area.

Sd/-
(P.K.S. Iyer)
Director

New Delhi, 2-1-1987.

F.NO. 10/133/86-L.P.

Press Information Bureau is requested kindly to give wide publicity to the above Press Note.

Press Information Bureau,
Shastri Bhavan,
New Delhi.

Special thrust programmes for increasing the production of foodgrains,oilseeds and pulses

*329. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 1288 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 5th August, 1988 and state:

(a) the names and the dates of commencement of the Special Thrust Programmes of Government for increasing the production of foodgrains, oilseeds and pulses and the States covered by the said Programme;

(b) the results of each such Programme in each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) whether any other similar programmes are being formulated?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) and (b) The following Special Thrust Programmes for increasing the production of cereal grains pulses and oilseeds are in operation:—

1. *Special Rice Production Programme (SRPP)*

This programme was launched in 1985-86 in the States of Assam, Bihar, eastern Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, eastern U.P. and West Bengal. The average annual production of rice in 6 eastern States has increased to 332.1 lakh tonnes during the triennium ending 1987-88 as compared to 282.5 lakh tonnes during the triennium ending 1984-85. The rice production in the SRPP States during 1988-89 is expected to be very good.

2. *Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP)*

This Programme was launched from Kharif 1988-89. The crops included are rice, wheat, maize, gram and arhar. Special Foodgrains Production Programmes are in operation in the 14 selected States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, M.P., Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, U.P. and West Bengal. Our of these 14 States SFPP—Rice covers all the States except Rajasthan. SFPP—Wheat covers States of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and U.P. SFPP—Maize covers Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and U.P. SFPP—Gram covers Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and U.P. and SFPP—Arhar covers Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and U.P.

Estimated Production of foodgrains in 1988-89 would exceed the targeted level of 166.6 million tonnes.

3. *Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP)*

This Programme was launched in 1987-88 in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, J & K, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, U.P. and West Bengal.

As a result of effective implementaton of OPTP, the production of oilseeds durng 1987-88 increased to 123.8 lakh tonnes despite worst drought as against 112.7 lakh tonnes production during 1986-87. The productivity also increased from 605 kg/ha in 1986-87 to 619 kg/ha in 1987-88. Area coverage increased to